

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, with my colleagues Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. STUPAK, I am today introducing legislation to extend an arbitrary deadline established by the House leadership that will deprive the States, cities, and towns of more than \$700 million for protecting and enhancing the Nation's drinking water. Sadly it is the fumbling of the House Leadership that necessitates this action.

Mr. Speaker, when the leadership cobbled together the Omnibus Appropriations Act earlier this year, it included language which set an August 1 deadline for the \$725 million that had been accumulated to fund the new safe drinking water state loan fund. Specifically, the measure provided that Congress must pass Safe Drinking Water Act amendments authorizing the revolving loan fund before the deadline. Without passage of the amendments, the funds will pass to the clean water fund and will no longer be available to help this Nation's water systems provide safe and healthy water.

All agree this loss would be catastrophic.

To avoid this problem, the House unanimously passed a strong, bipartisan reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act on June 25, 1996. This measure will improve protection of our drinking water from microbiological contaminants that cause acute illnesses—even death—from single exposures. It will reduce exposures to carcinogens, endocrine disruptors and other long-term human health threats. Equally importantly, the bill gives States and water districts unprecedented flexibility to customize their safe drinking water programs to meet their individual needs and circumstances.

But with this progress and flexibility will come increased responsibilities for the States and the water districts. And this is where the State revolving fund comes in. This fund is vital to help States and localities meet the costs of complying with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

This State revolving fund is to be divided between the States by an objective formula. States can use the money for grants and loans to their water districts under rules that focus the money on projects that address the most serious health risks, ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and assist water districts with the greatest need on a per household basis.

Despite the strong, bipartisan support for this measure and for the establishment of the safe drinking water fund, the House leadership complicated the task of completing work by the deadline. First, while the bill passed on June 25, conferees were not selected until July 17, some 22 days after passage and after more than half of the time available before the deadline had passed. Worse, when conferees were appointed, the leadership added layers

of complexity by appointing three committees as conferees on the bill.

Indeed, the leadership decided that one committee which added some pork projects to the Safe Drinking Water Act on the floor would be the exclusive conferees on those pork provisions.

I have asked the Parliamentarians for a list of the bills in this or other Congresses in which such an extraordinary and remarkable appointment had been made—naming as exclusive or even majority conferees a committee that was not the primary committee on a bill. Thus far, we have been shown no other examples. This leaves me to conclude that this is merely a political exercise. While, I trust, therefore, that it will have no precedential value, it still must be faced during this conference.

In practical terms this means that there will be no conference report, and no safe drinking water bill enacted into law, until the conferees from the Transportation Committee have secured everything they want. This is not a formula for a fast conference.

So today, only 6 days before this money is lost, we find ourselves in the following predicament. The conferees have not met. No issues have been resolved. We do have a conferees' meeting scheduled for tomorrow morning. But there is no telling at this moment whether there will be any progress before we depart this week.

I remain hopeful that our staffs can make progress without our assistance over the weekend, and that time will not run out on us. But when we get back next week we will have to have an agreement reached, a conference report drafted and signed, approval of that report voted by both Houses of Congress, and a bill sent to the President and signed—all before midnight on Wednesday.

Mr. Speaker, is this possible? Yes, I still believe it is. But I do not want our constituents to suffer an irrational forfeiture of this money for safe drinking water. If it becomes necessary on Monday, I ask the Appropriations Committee, the leadership, and the House to move the deadline and rescue this money for the safe drinking water systems of this country.

ABINGTON, PA HONORED IN NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION SUCCESS

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the community of Abington, PA for their success in revitalizing the small businesses in their neighborhoods.

The Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs approved a grant request from Abington Township in which the township planned to improve six business districts.

Supervisors at the Department of Community Affairs have lauded the Abington proposal as one which truly and effectively works to preserve neighborhoods and the small town atmosphere. The grant will be applied to the Old York Road, Town Center, Roslyn, Keswick, McKinley, and North Hills sections of the township.

While business usually takes the initiative on revitalization issues, in Abington's case it was the vision of the local government which motivated the program and grant proposal. It should be noted that Abington developed this outstanding economic development program in just 2 years.

Abington's economic development committee of its board of directors, founded by the late Richard Fluge, exercised vision and wisdom in its work toward economic development.

I would like to add my congratulations and best wishes to these community leaders for their superlative public service. They are proof of the ability and professionalism of our local governments, demonstrating that members of the community are most often the sources of the best solutions to the problems American families face in their daily lives.

THE TRAIN WHISTLE RESOLUTION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to introduce a piece of legislation that will benefit communities throughout the Nation. My legislation is a straightforward resolution regarding the implementation of the train whistle requirement of the Swift Rail Act of 1994.

An amendment added to the Swift Rail Development Act of 1994 mandated the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations requiring trains to sound their horns at every public road-rail grade crossing in the country, 24 hours a day. According to the law, the Secretary must issue the new regulations by November 1996.

There are approximately 168,000 public highway-rail crossings in the United States and railroads regularly sound train whistles at most of these crossings. Trains sound their horn as a final warning of a train's approach; the horn is in addition to motorist warning devices such as signs, lights, bells, and gates at crossings. However, at nearly 2,100 crossings, local communities have banned train whistles to limit excessive noise in residential or other designated areas. The rules required by the Swift Rail Development Act will now preempt the local ordinances that silence train whistles.

At a distance of a half-mile, the noise level of a standard American train whistle is 86 decibels. This is well over what the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency says is the maximum noise threshold tolerable for peace and serenity. It is no wonder that communities that

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

have developed along rail lines would want to limit when and where trains can sound their horns.

But now, because of the Swift Rail Development Act, trains will sound their whistles at every public grade crossing in America. This may not pose a problem for rural America, but it is a real issue for communities, like those in Illinois, that are located along rail lines. The Chicago area, for example, is the historic rail hub of the United States and has some 1,500 trains moving daily through 2,000 crossings. The impact of all these trains blowing their whistles day and night would be immediate and obvious and would make the jet noise at O'Hare International Airport seem like a minor irritation. The village of Western Springs, which is located in my congressional district, has four street crossings and one pedestrian crossing and the new law would mean 75 minutes of whistle blowing a day.

In 1988, the Illinois General Assembly passed a State law which required both freight and passenger trains to sound their horns when approaching crossings, day and night. The law preempted any local ordinances that banned train whistles. As soon as railroads began implementing the law, the public outcry was so strong that a DuPage County judge stepped in and signed a temporary restraining order to keep trains from blowing their horns. Illinois residents living near rail lines could not live with the noise. They could not even sleep through the night without being interrupted by a train whistle. Shirley DeWine of Berwyn, which is also located in my congressional district, was quoted as saying that she would have to sell her house, which is located a block from the Burlington Northern Railroad if the trains kept blowing their whistles. Fortunately, the Illinois Commerce Commission took emergency action to make sure that the ban on train horns would remain in effect at most crossings.

However, the peace and quiet in Illinois is once again being threatened. This time it is a Federal law that requires trains to blow their whistles at all public grade crossings at all hours of the day and night. Therefore, I, along with a majority of my Illinois colleagues, am introducing this important resolution to express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Transportation should take into account the interests of the affected communities before issuing the final regulations.

The Swift Rail Development Act of 1994 does allow the Secretary of Transportation to provide exemptions to the train whistle requirement at grade crossings where other safety measures are shown to provide the same level of safety as a final warning from a train whistle. This resolution directs the Secretary to also take into account other criteria, such as the past safety record at the grade crossing and the needs of the community. Also, the resolution allows communities up to 3 years to install supplemental safety measures whenever the Secretary determines that supplementary safety measures are necessary to provide an exception to the train whistle requirement. The resolution also directs the Secretary to work in partnership with affected communities to provide technical assistance and to develop a reasonable schedule for the installation of those measures. Supplemental safety measures are often costly and complicated, and local communities need both financial and technical help installing these safety measures.

The Federal Railroad Administration has been engaged in a very active outreach effort inform communities of the forthcoming rules regarding train whistles. Administrator Jolene Molitoris informed me, in a letter to my office in February, that because of the intense interest in this issue, the FRA will not be able to issue a final rule by the imposed deadline of November 2, 1996. I believe this is encouraging news. The FRA and the Secretary of Transportation can use the extra time to research and develop additional alternatives to whistle blowing. In fact, this resolution will help guide the Secretary of Transportation as he continues to work out the final details of the train whistle requirement.

I understand that the intent of the train whistle requirement is to reduce highway-rail crashes but it is a blanket, one-size-fits-all solution to the problem of rail safety. The resolution I am introducing today allows the Secretary to consider at-grade, accident-reducing safety measures other than whistle blowing that are practical for the affected communities.

I encourage my colleagues from throughout the Nation to join the members of the Illinois delegation, including Congressman RUSH, Congressman JESSIE JACKSON, Jr., Congressman YATES, Congressman PORTER, Congressman WELLER, Congressman COSTELLO, Congressman FAWELL, Congressman DENNY HASTERT, Congressman EWING, Congressman LAHOOD, Congressman DURBIN, and myself, in sponsoring this legislation. We recognize the important safety issues involved, but we also recognize that communities must be given affordable options for avoiding the whistle requirements.

RECOGNIZING JIM QUELLO'S COMMON SENSE AT THE FCC

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, once again, Federal Communications Commissioner Jim Quello has injected a healthy dose of common sense and sound judgment to a Federal agency badly in need of both.

In a Wall Street Journal op-ed piece yesterday, Commissioner Quello argued eloquently for flexibility as the FCC works to approve guidelines implementing the Children's Television Act.

The act—passed by Congress 6 years ago—seeks to increase both the quantity and the quality of children's television programming. Those of us who worked to pass the Children's Television Act sought to establish a simple, flexible yardstick by which broadcasters' compliance with the act could be measured.

But, as Commissioner Quello points out in his excellent op-ed piece, proposed regulations implementing the act—regulations that are circulating at the FCC—now exceeds 100 pages. Disturbingly, reports suggested that as the number of pages has increased, the guidelines have turned into regulations, and flexibility has been replaced by rigidity and inflexibility. I say reportedly, because no one on Capitol Hill has yet been provided a copy of the proposed regulations.

I wish to thank Commissioner Quello for his many years of distinguished service at the

FCC, as well as commend him on an excellent op-ed piece. I also want to make clear that I share his position with regard to guidelines implementing the Children's Television Act, and I pledge to work with him to reduce the regulatory overkill that has been—and remains—the hallmark of so much of what the FCC does.

I commend Commissioner Quello's op-ed piece in yesterday's Wall Street Journal to your attention, Mr. Speaker, and to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the Wall Street Journal, July 24, 1996]

THE FCC'S REGULATORY OVERKILL

(By James H. Quello)

President Clinton has summoned broadcasters to the White House for Summit on Children's Television next Monday. I hope the president uses this highly visible event to set the stage for creating sensible, effective rules to implement the Children's Television Act.

The Federal Communications Commission, charged with developing the actual rules, has been trying to agree on "processing guidelines"—rules that would require broadcasters to air three hours of kids' educational programming per week. All four commissioners favor the concept of guidelines and a three-hour rule. But some of us believe that for the rules truly to be "guidelines" they must contain a reasonable degree of flexibility. The proposed rules the FCC is now considering are so rigid that they look more like government edicts than true guidelines. Indeed, taken in their entirety, these rules are as intrusive and overregulatory as anything I have witnessed in more than two decades at the FCC.

CONTENT CONTROL

In their present form, these "guidelines" would have a legal challenge—and probably would be held unconstitutional. They dictate in such detail that they amount to a form of content control in which the FCC cannot legally engage.

For example, the draft rules would allow only regularly scheduled, half-hour programs to be counted for purposes of satisfying most of a broadcaster's three-hour children's programming requirement. This would severely constrain stations' ability to broadcast both programs shorter than 30 minutes and specials like President Clinton's hour-long talk with American schoolchildren—not because they aren't educational but simply because they don't fit the FCC-decreed format.

Television licensees would also have virtually no incentive to finance the broadcast of educational shows on local PBS stations. This would eliminate any realistic possibility that commercial broadcasters would contribute to the development of new non-commercial children's programs like "Sesame Street."

On top of these arbitrary rules are page after page of even more burdensome and pointless ancillary requirements. There are rules on how often the FCC-sanctioned programming must be shown each season, on how many times it can be pre-empted, and on what time of day it can be broadcast in order to qualify.

There is a new rule requiring all 1,444 television stations to file paperwork with the FCC every three months—even though the exact same paperwork must be made available on request at the TV station's local office.

On and on it goes, for over 100 pages and 200 paragraphs—an intrusive and meddlesome regulatory mess never envisioned, let alone sanctioned, under the Children's Television Act.

In fact, Congress seemed to have just the opposite in mind when it passed the act in

1990. The legislation itself does not require any prescribed number of hours or specific types of programming. Its champions in both the House and Senate explained that the criterion should be "a station's overall service to children" and that a broadcaster should have the "greatest possible flexibility in how it discharges its public service obligation to children." In so framing the Children's Television Act, its sponsors wisely sought to insulate both the act itself and the regulatory power of the FCC from legal challenges.

For as the courts have repeatedly found, public-interest requirements relating to specific program content create a high risk that such rulings would reflect the FCC's tastes, opinions and value judgments—rather than a neutral public interest. Such requirements must be closely scrutinized, lest they carry the commission too far in the direction of censorship. As the Supreme Court recently concluded, "The Commission may not impose upon licensees its private notions of what the public ought to hear."

The draft programming guideline rules ignore Congress's deliberate decision to allow stations flexibility and thereby avoid constitutional challenges. Instead, the draft rules virtually invite such a challenge.

What's going on here? A most worthy goal, children's educational and informational programming, is being cleverly manipulated to revive outdated and discarded "scarcity" theories of broadcast regulation. Scarcity justified regulation many years ago, when broadcast TV was the only show in town and a few stations were the only source of video programs.

Today, however, there is a superabundance of over-the-air broadcast outlets. Cable, with its 135 networks, reaches 98 percent of all television homes. Satellite services have grown rapidly, and VCRs are now in 83 percent of all American homes. To top it off, computers and the Internet are becoming an outlet of choice for our children's time and energy.

With this incredible menu of program choices, claims of marketplace failure are outdated and farcical. The main legislative and regulatory thrust today must be toward competition and deregulation, not program content regulation and First Amendment intrusion. Thus, it is increasingly difficult, logically and legally, to justify additional regulation of broadcasting, the only medium providing universal free service.

What to do? First, this controversial draft FCC order should be released right away in its entirety for public comment. Let's fully inform everyone of its contents.

WAKE-UP CALL

This is an unusual step, but this issue is deteriorating into an unusually misguided proceeding. If this draft order were made public, I can't imagine anyone with any sensitivity to the First Amendment supporting it, since it calls for unprecedented government micromanagement of the nation's leading news and information medium. If adopted, these rules would set a precedent that could shackle broadcasting with the prospect of even more extensive content and structural regulation in the future. Public disclosure would serve as a nationwide wake-up call to what is potentially at stake for all communications media.

Many congressmen have, in good faith, signed a letter generally supporting three hours of children's programming. I cannot believe these congressmen would support the adoption of overly rigid rules that threaten to undermine the judicial sustainability of the act itself. A three-hour-per-week guideline for children's educational programming makes sense and is universally supported. But it must be flexible enough to allow broadcasters to do their job—and flexible enough to avoid censorship.

At the risk of violence to the first Amendment, we will not be doing children or their parents any favors by rushing ahead with an overregulatory exercise in micromanagement. Both President Clinton and leaders in Congress have declared that "the era of big government is over." Is that true for everyone but the FCC?

REMEMBERING THE ISRAELI OLYMPIC ATHLETES

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to remember the 11 Israeli Olympic athletes and coaches who were victims of terrorism on September 6, 1972, during the Olympic games in Munich, Germany.

On Sunday, July 28, 1996, the Atlanta Jewish Federation along with the Olympic Committee of Israel will host a memorial service honoring the Olympic competitors who were killed by terrorists in 1972. During this occasion, a sculpture with an eternal flame, the Olympic rings, and the names of the victims will be unveiled as a reminder of the tragedy and loss suffered on that dreadful day 24 years ago.

We remember again today the families and friends of these athletes and coaches who suffered such a terrible loss at the hands of ruthless terrorists.

HONORING THOSE WHO BATTLE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania's 13th District is home to many weapons in the battle against domestic violence. On the front lines we have a Montgomery County Victims Services Center, Laurel House, the Montgomery County Womens' Center, and the Montgomery County Commission on Women and Families.

I rise today to compliment another one of these weapons, and to recognize the men and women who make it work.

In 1978, Upper Moreland, PA Police Lt. Carl Robinson conceived the idea of establishing a corps of trained mental health professionals who would accompany police to the sites of domestic violence police calls. Years later, Ms. Bonnie Dalzell, who founded the counseling center at St. Luke's in Glenside, PA, visited police stations in the Upper Moreland area to acquaint police organizations with the mental health services she could provide.

This conversation developed into the Support Police Immediate Response Intervention Team, a nonprofit organization serving the communities of Upper Moreland, Abington, and Jenkintown, PA.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, much of a policeman's work is crisis intervention. Not only has the presence of mental health volunteers freed police to do the police work in cases of domestic violence, it has gone a long way towards safely resolving domestic conflicts.

Domestic violence is one of the greatest enemies of our Nation's families. I have the utmost respect and admiration for the caring people who do their best to help our country's families through domestic crises. This is why, both as a State legislator, and again last year as a Member of the 104th Congress, I introduced legislation supporting community response teams such as the one in Upper Moreland.

I am proud to rise today in recognition and support of compassionate men and women like Ms. Judy Dwyer, who is a responder in the Upper Moreland program of which I rise in appreciation.

I cannot say it enough. Our children and families are under attack. In Pennsylvania's 13th District, local solutions are making the difference, thanks to the vision and ability of people like Lieutenant Robinson, Ms. Dalzell, and Ms. Dwyer.

PROTECTING SOCIAL SECURITY: CONGRESS CANNOT AFFORD TO WAIT

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in 1983, Congress and President Reagan formed the bipartisan Greenspan Commission which agreed on historic legislation to save Social Security. At that time, the Social Security Administration actuaries warned that the system had an unfunded liability equal to 1.82 percent of taxable payroll. The 1983 law was supposed to solve this problem through the middle of the next century. However, the actuaries now find that the unfunded liability is 2.19 percent of taxable payroll, 20 percent worse than in 1983.

Expressed in 1996 dollars, this liability equals approximately \$4 trillion. Put another way, under the current system every beneficiary for the next 75 years will have to absorb a 14 percent cut from baseline benefits for the system to balance. Alternatively, payroll taxes will have to go up by 16 percent to restore long-term solvency. The actuaries say even larger benefit cuts or tax increases will be needed the longer Congress delays.

Traditionally, Congress waits until the last moment to solve such problems, using a crisis environment to convince our constituents and ourselves that sacrifices have to be made. But this approach is unconscionable when waiting until the last minute will force us to adopt a solution that will damage the economy and the lives of vulnerable workers and retirees. Under current law, there will only be two workers paying into the system for each retiree drawing benefits early in the next century. There were 42 workers for every retiree when Social Security was started. On May 15, former Social Security Commissioner Dorcas Hardy estimated Social Security could have insufficient funds as early as 2005. Without meaningful reform soon, very large benefit reductions or tax rate hikes are unavoidable. Fortunately, I believe we can legislate a happy ending.

The Social Security Administration has scored my bill, the Social Security Solvency Act, and found that if everyone participates each worker could invest between 1.81 percent and 10.11 percent of his paycheck in a

personal retirement savings accounts while Social Security benefits continue to flow unimpeded.

My bill may not be perfect, but it offers a way out and I believe Members of Congress and the President can no longer avoid working on a solution to save Social Security. This proposal holds harmless low and medium income workers and also existing retirees. Part I of the bill eliminates the unfunded liability by slowing the growth in benefits in two basic ways. Initial benefits will still rise, after inflation, but they won't almost double as they do under current law. It also imposes some modest means testing of benefits. Further, it gradually raises the retirement age 2 years longer than existing law. Together, these reforms more than eliminate the unfunded liability of the system according to Social Security's actuaries. Under part II, and most importantly, my proposal creates personal retirement savings accounts for working Americans that will be funded from the surplus after all benefits are paid.

Over time, the assets in workers' accounts will grow very rapidly, producing genuine retirement security. The balances in the private accounts are the personal property of the workers. Worker/investors will still receive Social Security checks, although they will be smaller to reflect the amount personally invested. However, the benefits flowing from their personal retirement savings accounts will more than make up the difference. Furthermore, account balances will belong to workers and can be passed on to their heirs, improving the financial security of wives, husbands and their children. Personal retirement savings accounts can be "cashed-out" as early as age 60.

With some safeguards, it would be up to each worker to determine how his funds will be invested or whether to fund a personal retirement savings account at all. In fact, workers may elect to remain in the existing system if they wish and collect only Social Security benefits. It will be their option alone whether to place a portion of their paychecks in the hands of professional money managers. However, funds must be invested under the legal limits of the Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's]. Also, under the proposal managed investment accounts will have to meet some additional investment and reporting requirements.

Another important benefit of this proposal is that it will stabilize fiscal policy. This year, Social Security will take in \$64 billion more than it distributes. By 2002, the annual surplus will rise to \$104 billion. But in 2025 and beyond, there will be annual cash deficits of \$330 billion and rising as far as the eye can see. Under this plan, cash flow in and out of the Social Security System will always be equal. Pressure to cut other spending or to raise taxes will not be required by cash flow problems. Social Security will be depoliticized—as it should be.

Together, we can restore the solvency of America's most popular program and make it even better. H.R. 3758 does that.

CHILD SUPPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1996

HON. GREG GANSKE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, to day I am introducing the Child Support Enhancement Act of 1996. This legislation will help ensure that deadbeat parents take personal responsibility for their children.

It takes two people to bring a child into the world and it takes two people to raise a child in this world. Unfortunately, in too many cases, one parent believes that their responsibility ends when the baby is born.

While we can't legislate and force parents to read to their children, attend Little League baseball games or show up at birthday parties, we can help make sure there is food in children's mouths and clothes on their backs by encouraging financial responsibility. This is the personal responsibility of both parents.

Too often, the failure of parents to take this responsibility contributes to custodial parents ending up on welfare—unable to make ends meet. Or, they are forced to take on two or more jobs just to keep afloat. This keeps them away from their kids who are already one parent short.

Recent statistics are disturbing. In fiscal year 1993, while \$20 billion in child support obligations had been legally established, only \$13 billion was collected and paid. Additionally, in fiscal year 1994, the Child Support Enforcement Program collected child support payments for less than 20 percent of its caseload.

I do not believe that child support is merely a legal duty, it is a moral duty.

That is why I am introducing the Child Support Enforcement Act of 1996. This bill authorizes the seizure or interception of judgments or settlements to private individuals in suits brought against the Federal Government. The legislation applies to settlements or judgments in both administrative actions and claims in a court of law.

Currently, State child support enforcement officials and others working on behalf of custodial parents can seize or intercept money in suits against private individuals and State governments, but only in very narrow circumstances can they do this when Uncle Sam is involved.

If a deadbeat parent is going to receive money from the Federal Government, this legislation will help to ensure that the parents children get their slice of this money.

We must continue to close loopholes in the current system and make it easier for child support collectors to do their job. This will make life easier for our Nation's children.

For kids' sake, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

CONGRATULATING MAJ. GEN.
PAUL BERGSON, USAR

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Maj.

Gen. Paul Bergson, U.S. Army Reserve, on his recent promotion from the rank of brigadier general. I regret that pressing business back home in Texas prevented me from being with Paul at his promotion ceremony, held July 18 at the Pentagon.

I have had the pleasure of knowing and working with Paul for several years through his work with the Asia Pacific Exchange Foundation. I know of no one more dedicated to serving his country and preserving the freedoms on which the United States was founded than Paul.

Currently serving as a military assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Paul has been a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army for more than three decades. His service to the Army and to his country inspires everyone who knows him.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in congratulating Paul on his recent promotion; in wishing him continued success in the U.S. Army Reserve and in his business. Bergson & Company; and in extending to him and to his wonderful wife, Jan, our very best wishes for the future.

THE TERMINALLY ILL'S RIGHT TO BENEFITS ACT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that will provide greatly needed financial relief to individuals that are afflicted with a terminal illness. Currently, terminally ill individuals must wait for the standard 5-month waiting period before the first social security disability payment can be received. However, many people with such illnesses tragically pass away before they ever receive any payments.

Sick pay, temporary disability programs, and other private disability pension programs do not often cover a period as long as 5 months, and the gap in income during the waiting period affects terminally ill individuals when they can least afford it. Besides, these people have paid money into the Social Security System through payroll taxes and have a right to receive immediate benefits that would greatly diminish the hardships that are suddenly confronted by the terminally ill.

According to the Social Security Administration, the 5-month waiting period was instituted to ensure that people are sufficiently disabled to qualify for benefits. I strongly feel that terminal patients should, in now way, be made to justify their condition. Moreover, medical science has developed to a point where the art of diagnosing terminally ill, and therefore, disabling conditions, provides a sufficiently reliable picture of the severity of the illness. This bill would define terminally ill patients as one that has an illness which is expected to result in death within the 12 months.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me as co-sponsors of this very important legislation. Unfortunately, many Americans are hit with a merciless terminal illness while in the prime of their lives, and we should grant them their right to collect disability payments that they have earned so that they can worry less about

financial concerns and live the rest of their lives in dignity.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT URGES GREATER RECOGNITION FOR TAIWAN

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on July 18, the European Parliament adopted a resolution urging its member states to support greater representation for the Republic of China on Taiwan in international organizations.

The resolution is a proper recognition of the great strides that the people of Taiwan have made toward democracy and respect for human rights over the past several years. This progress stands in stark contrast to the continuing tyrannical and aggressive behavior of the Communist Chinese regime in Beijing.

Since Taiwan, and not Communist China, represents the best model for the future of Chinese civilization, it is my sincere hope that the world community will follow the advice of this resolution, which I would like to insert for the RECORD.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Having regard to Article J.7 of the Treaty on European Union,

A. Satisfied with the current state of Taiwan's democracy and Taiwan's respect for the principles of justice, human rights and fundamental freedom,

B. Welcoming the fact that the elections in Taiwan were conducted democratically and peacefully despite the overt aggression and provocation by the People's Republic of China,

C. Having regard to Taiwan's wish to participate in international aid to developing countries,

D. Having regard to the significance of developments in the political situation in Taiwan for the whole of East Asia at a geopolitical and economic level and in terms of a policy of stability, security and peace in the Western Pacific region,

E. Welcoming the attitude of reconciliation displayed by President Lee Teng-hui towards the People's Republic of China and looking forward to a dialogue spanning both sides of the Taiwan Straits,

F. Convinced that the people of Taiwan ought to be better represented in international organizations than they are at present, which would benefit both Taiwan and the whole of the international community,

G. Whereas neither the European Union nor any of its Members States have diplomatic relations with the Government of Taiwan, recognizing only the People's Republic of China,

H. Whereas Taiwan is very important to the European Union and its Members States as a trade partner,

I. Whereas it is important for the European Union and its Members States to develop their relations with the governments of both the People's Republic of China and Taiwan in an amicable and constructive spirit,

J. Urging the governments of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan to intensify their cooperation,

K. Stressing that participation by Taiwan in certain international organizations can assist with finding common ground between China and Taiwan and facilitate reconciliation between the two sides,

L. Regretting the fact that Taiwan at present is prevented from making a full contribution to the United Nations and its agencies, and stressing that, for the efficiency of the UN, Taiwan's participation would be desirable and valuable,

1. Urges:

(a) The Council and Member States to support Taiwan's attempts to secure better representation that it currently enjoys in international organizations in the field of human and labour rights, economic affairs, the environment and development cooperation following the precedent of certain cases, known to international law, of countries recognized as independent and sovereign even though the nature of their diplomatic connections and the person of then head of state did not display the full symbolic panoply of complete sovereignty (e.g., Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions, American Samoa, or, until recently, the Ukraine and Belarus);

(b) The Council and Member States to ask the United Nations to investigate the possibility of setting up a UN working group to study the scope for Taiwan to participate in the activities of bodies answerable to the UN General Assembly;

(c) The Council and Member States to encourage the governments of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan to intensify their cooperation in a constructive and peaceful spirit;

(d) The Council to Urge the Commission to adopt measures with a view to opening a European Union information office in Taipei;

2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and to the Commission.

CALIFORNIA NEEDS A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, my Republican colleagues and I know the infinite potential for our great Nation if we balance the budget. What many do not realize is what it means at home in our own States.

The House-passed balanced budget clearly shows that we can balance the budget, provide tax relief to working families, and still provide Federal spending for programs crucial to State and local governments. However, if spending continues to grow unchecked, as it has in the past, we will heap even more debt on the backs of our children—California's children.

Californians already pay more in taxes than just about any State in the Union. California families, who today pay a higher share of their family income in taxes than at any time in our Nation's history, need a balanced budget. We have been a donor State for far too long. It's time the scales tilted.

Oddly enough, even the unions that rely on government spending agree that a balanced budget works for California—dollars for California actually go up under Congress' plan to balance the budget.

Mr. Speaker, we know that a balanced budget is good for the country. More importantly, it is good for America's hard-working families—and, it is good for California.

NEIGHORS WORKING FOR QUALITY CHILD CARE

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize 300 citizens of Montgomery County, PA., who, on Saturday, June 8, raised an estimated \$10,000 during the Walk for Quality Child Care at the Montgomery County Community College campus.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, more than 4½ million children under the age of 5 are cared for during the day by someone other than their relatives. This is not an inexpensive circumstance.

The men, women, and children who gathered on June 8 recognize this. They know that without adequate funding for child care, their children's safety and well-being are jeopardized.

Many of the best child care centers cannot care for infants because of the expense. The budgets of most centers are exhausted on maintaining staff, leaving nothing in the way of activities for the children. The money raised during the Walk for Quality Child Care will be used to buy tricycles and a parachute for the children of Hatfield.

There can be no downsizing in child care. Regulations abound for child care providers; regulations which cost money to those who earn their livelihood by caring for their neighbors' children. Most spend more than 10 hours per day with children other than their own.

In a day where family budgets are squeezed by big taxes and big government, the citizens who put children first on June 8, some of whom pay in excess of \$1,000 per month in child care, combined their voices to say, "We will not let our children be the victims of economic pressure." I'm sure you join me, Mr. Speaker, in applauding these caring people for their efforts to make sure their children have the same opportunities for happiness that our generations have enjoyed.

A TRIBUTE TO E.R. "BOB" MORRISSETTE, JR.

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, as you know, the Alabama delegation is rather small in number, but we are close in mind and heart on many issues, often reaching across the political divide, especially when it involves a matter of importance to our beloved State.

That is all the more reason why the death this past Sunday of E.R. "Bob" Morrisette, Jr., a longtime aide to my colleague, Senator HOWELL HEFLIN, is so difficult to accept. While the Judge has lost an important member of his office family, our State, and especially south Alabama, has lost one of the most likeable and most decent men ever to work in the public arena.

Bob was 73 at the time of his death and unfortunately, poor health had slowed him down a bit during the past few months. But throughout his career, first as a journalist, and later as

a loyal and trusted confidante to Senator HEFLIN, Bob Morrisette was first and foremost a southern gentleman.

Probably one of the reasons Bob was so good at what he did was because of the genuine concern he had for his fellow man. Another reason was simply because Bob Morrisette was a man of integrity. When he gave you his word, you needed no other assurance.

Born in Monroe County into one of south Alabama's most prominent families, Bob never let the good name or success of his family stand in the way of his willingness to provide a helping hand. In fact, that is one of the hallmarks of the Morrisette family—they are always doing good things to better their community, and Bob carried on that proud tradition in countless ways.

He and Senator HEFLIN became friends when both were attending the University of Alabama in the mid-1940's. While the Judge returned to the northern part of the State to pursue a career in law, Bob returned home to his native south Alabama and entered the world of journalism. His first assignment was a stint at the Baldwin Times in Bay Minette. In 1959, he moved to Escambia County to take over the Atmore Advance. Bob was owner, editor, and publisher of the Advance for two decades, and like so many others who hold this important post in a small town, he, too, became a one-man chamber of commerce for his hometown.

During his career in journalism, Bob received countless awards and honors. In 1976, he received the Distinguished Alumnus in Journalism Award from the University of Alabama. Two years later he became president of the Alabama Press Association.

In 1979 Bob once again teamed up with his old college pal, HOWELL HEFLIN, who had just been elected to the Senate the year before. In Bob, Senator HEFLIN knew he had a steady hand at the wheel running his southwest Alabama operation. Not only did Bob know south Alabama like the back of his hand, but he loved her people and her soil.

Bob Morrisette was one in a million. Upon meeting you for the first time, he made a connection for life. When you called him with a problem or concern, you knew it would become his problem and concern. He was just that type of human being.

When he was running for President in 1912, Woodrow Wilson said, "There is no cause half so sacred as the cause of a people. There is no idea so uplifting as the idea of the service of humanity."

Though he held no elected office himself, Bob Morrisette served his community, his State, and his Nation as well as, if not better than, most men and women who ever place their names on a ballot.

We're going to miss Bob, and it will be a long, long time before we see another man like him. He was truly one of a kind.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank all of the committee members who worked tirelessly to put together a fair and economically responsible energy and water development appropriations bill.

This bill has carefully balanced the interests of environmentalists with those in the business community. It provides the language that will enable our ports to once again flourish, our citizens to be protected from flooding, our environment to be preserved, and our taxpayers' dollars to be wisely and not frivolously spent.

I would like to specifically mention three provisions in the bill that are of great importance to the citizens in my district.

First, this bill includes funding for the clean-up of the thorium site in Wayne, NJ, which has been a concern to that community. The removal of the thorium-contaminated soil from the Wayne interim site is an issue of great concern to me. After the election in 1994, I traveled to Wayne to discuss the removal of the tainted soil with Mayor David Waks.

On July 20, 1995, the U.S. Department of Energy announced that Envirocare would be awarded a \$16 million contract to remove, transport, and store the soil in their Utah facility. In October, Envirocare began the removal process of the contaminated soil. This process can continue thanks to the increased funding in today's measure.

Second, this bill provides funding for a buyout alternative to the Passaic River flood tunnel, which protects wetlands while providing critical flood protection to my constituents. Back in 1994 when I was first running for Congress, I recognized the importance of flood protection to the citizens of the Eighth Congressional District in New Jersey. In addition, I recognized that there must be a more economically and environmentally sound flood control alternative to the proposed flood tunnel. That project had a price tag of \$1.9 billion and would have had extensive negative affects on area wetlands and the existing ecosystems.

By providing for a buyout of certain wetlands, we are taking great strides toward both flood protection for our citizens and environmental protection for the Passaic River, while saving the taxpayer money.

Lastly, the bill provides funding for the continued construction of the Molly Ann's Brook flood control project, which affects residents from Paterson, Haledon, and North Haledon, NJ. I am pleased that the committee continued to treat this project with the urgency and priority that it deserves.

Once again, I extend my thanks to the committee. This bill is clear example of the 104th

Congress making things happen and protecting the interests of not only the citizens of New Jersey, but the interests of all Americans.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Energy and Water appropriations bill. I applaud the Appropriations Committee for their thoughtful approach to the difficult task of balancing our Nation's energy and water priorities during this era of fiscal restraint. I commend Chairman MYERS and the other members of the committee for their efforts.

I am particularly interested in the provisions of this bill relating to the Department of Energy's Environmental Restoration and Waste Management budget. There are many contaminated sites around the country left over from nuclear energy and nuclear weapons research and production. Those of us who represent the areas affected by these sites know that people are concerned about the health effects of these sites to themselves and their children—and concerned that no one will fix the problem. I believe this bill sends a strong message that the Federal Government will continue to meet its cleanup obligations.

Within the context of our increasingly tight budget constraints, the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Budget appropriation is a reasonable investment of public money. Administrative and support costs have been streamlined, while funding for cleanup activities—the true heart of this budget—has been protected.

In my district, the Fernald site—a former uranium processing center—has potentially caused thousands of people, through no fault of their own, to be exposed to hazardous contaminants in the air, in the soil, and in the water. Although problems at the site still persist, and I have requested a GAO investigation into certain serious allegations relating to the management of the site, considerable progress has been made in cleaning up Fernald.

The Fernald site is operating under an accelerated remediation schedule, so that the site will be clean in 9 years, and not the 25 years originally planned—creating a savings to the taxpayer of approximately \$2 billion. This accelerated remediation program, if successful

could serve as a model for other clean-up efforts around the country. In fact, the Appropriations Committee's report specifically commends the efforts underway at Fernald.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It continues to provide reasonable funding to protect our natural resources. It still helps us to achieve our goal of balancing the budget by 2002—and it will help us to fix an environmental hazard that has placed thousands of people at risk.

HONORING MUSIC EDUCATORS AT PENNFIELD MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, those who enable children to experience the beauty of music are those who brighten our future. I am pleased to have some of these wonderful people in Pennsylvania's 13th district.

One of them is Mr. Alan Malachowski, the band director at Pennfield Middle School. Mr. Malachowski recently attracted a grant from the North Penn Educational Foundation which allowed his students to experience music in a way many of their peers are not afforded.

Mr. Malachowski convinced nationally known composer Jared Spears to compose a work based on the history of the Montgomery County Fair, to teach the piece to student musicians during 2 days of intense rehearsal, and to personally conduct the students' performance of the work, entitled "The Brass Ring", on May 30 at the school.

Mr. Speaker, I'm sure you join me in applauding the efforts of Mr. Malachowski, Dr. Spears, and the student musicians at Pennfield Middle School. Not all young people have the privilege of such an enriching experience. Not all young people have the opportunity to learn from impassioned educators like Mr. Malachowski.

Music helps young people to form a world view. All of humanity is moved by the beautiful compositions of men like Dr. Spears. I am proud to recognize the efforts of those who by teaching music point out to our children many of the better things in life.

THANK YOU, ROBIN BRIDGES, FOR YOUR LOYAL SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was with mixed emotions that I announced last December 11 my decision to retire from the House at the conclusion of my current term. As I explained at the time, the decision to retire was made more difficult because of the loyalty and dedication of my staff—and because of the genuine friendship I feel for them. Each one of them has served the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District in an extraordinary way.

Today, I want to thank one member of my staff—Robin Bridges, my office manager—for

everything she's done for me and my constituents in the 11 years that she has worked in my office.

Robin has worked on Capitol Hill since 1971. From 1971 to 1976, she served as systems manager for Representatives Charles Thone. From 1980 to 1984, she held the same position in the office of Representative Larry Coughlin. And from 1984 to 1985, she served as systems manager for Representative Buddy Darden.

The first time I met Robin, I was impressed by her extensive experience and her professionalism. But the more we talked, the more I realized that she was not just someone who knew how to get a job done—although she certainly knew that. I came to appreciate her personal warmth and sincerity, and her personal warmth and sincerity, and her eagerness to pitch in to ensure that my constituents received timely responses to their letters and calls. Over time, as computer systems have proliferated and become more complex, I have been impressed with Robin's ability to adapt to new technology—just as she has adapted to a variety of personnel and other changes in my office.

Five years ago, I asked her to assume new responsibilities as my office manager—a request she readily and eagerly accepted. But more than her competence as a member of my staff, I wish to say a word about Robin as an individual, and as a mother.

To determine what kind of a person someone is, one need only look at that person's children. Robin's daughter, Emily, and her son, Andrew, are proof that the qualities she brings to their work in my office are the qualities she lives by. Both Emily and Andrew have been recognized for academic excellence in high school and college. The hard work and dedication they have demonstrated were instilled in them by their mother, who has successfully balanced the difficult roles of single mother and congressional staff member.

Robin Bridges is one of those hardworking men and women who make all of us in this institution look better than we deserve. I know she has done that for me, and I appreciate this opportunity to publicly thank her for the dedication, loyalty and professionalism she has exhibited throughout the years it has been my privilege to know and work with her.

Robin has yet to make a definite decision about what she wants to do in the years ahead. But knowing he as well as I do, I am confident that the skills and the personal qualities she has demonstrated in my office will lead to continued success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me in saying thank you to Robin Bridges for her years of loyal service to me, to the men and women of Texas' 8th Congressional District, and to this great institution.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the DeFazio-Petri amendment.

Their amendment would seek to strike funds from the Animas-La Plata project. This project is especially important for New Mexico and Colorado.

As you know, water in my State and throughout the arid West, is like gold. Consequently, water needs to be conserved. Conservation includes storage for the inevitable dry years. This year has seen a major drought in the region.

Had construction of the Animas-La Plata project begun in 1990, as was originally scheduled, there would have been enough water stored for the citizens in northwestern New Mexico. Over the years, delay in the construction of this project have put over 100,000 people at risk.

Furthermore, in a land where Indians and non-Indians live together, it is important to share water. In 1985, the Colorado Ute tribes began to negotiate a sharing of their senior water rights on tributaries to the San Juan River—water which many of my constituents in northwestern New Mexico need to sustain their quality of life and secure their future. The Ute tribes should be complemented for these negotiations.

This amendment would render that agreement void. Let's not tell the Ute tribes and the people of New Mexico and Colorado, who strive to share a valuable resource, that their efforts have meant nothing.

I encourage a "no" vote on the DeFazio-Petri amendment.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Schaefer amendment.

Pulling the plug on our Nation's investment in solar and renewable technology is shortsighted. The funding reductions contained in the bill threaten to undermine any hope the United States has for energy security. Renewable energy programs offer enormous benefits for a very small investment.

I know something about this issue as a company in my district—United Solar Systems Corp. of Troy, MI—developed a solar cell that recently set a new world record for converting the Sun's energy into electricity. This efficiency record would not have been achieved without the assistance of the Federal Government.

Most of us are familiar with the solar cells that power calculators and other consumer

products. The new solar products developed by United Solar are a full four to five times more efficient.

Not only are the new solar cells better at converting sunlight into usable electricity, they are also cheaper to make. Again, this is an example of progress that would not have been made without a public-private partnership.

The progress we've made is proof that private industry and government can work together to develop technology that creates new jobs in the United States, increases our Nation's energy security, and protects the environment.

At the same time, there is a large and growing world market for renewable energy and efficiency technologies. This market is worth hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade.

If our Nation does not help American companies to develop the technologies to capture this market, we will abandon the field to our international competitors. Japan and Germany invest far more in their nation's photovoltaic programs than we do.

The bottom line is that new industries, jobs and wealth will go to the nations who succeed in developing and applying new technologies. If you want to let other countries win the technology race, then vote against the Schaefer amendment.

Once again, I urge support for solar and renewable energy. Vote for the amendment.

SARAH CHURCHILL, A
COURAGEOUS YOUNG LADY

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have in Pennsylvania's 13th district an extraordinary young lady who has earned the honor of Better Hearing and Speech Month Child of the Year. Sarah Churchill, who is 6 years old, a gymnast, swimmer, and artist, is serving to increase awareness of resources available to hearing and speech impaired children.

When this American hero was just a year old, Miss Churchill was diagnosed with profound hearing loss. Soon after, she enrolled at the Helen Beebe Speech and Hearing Center in Easton, PA.

Miss Churchill was chosen this year by the Council for the Better Hearing and Speech Month to represent the needs of children with hearing and speech impairments. She has had the opportunity to meet other children's advocates, including Heather Whitestone, and has visited with the President and First Lady to fight for education reforms and public awareness.

I'm sure you will join me, Mr. Speaker, in sending best wishes to Miss Churchill in her efforts to improve the lives of children across our country.

CYPRUS—22 YEARS OF DIVISION

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, in the summer of 1974, 6,000 Turkish troops and 40 tanks formed the invasion force and occupied more than a third of the island of Cyprus. One of the tragedies of the Cyprus invasion is the missing persons. Since 1974, five Americans and 1,493 Greek Cypriots and perhaps 803 Turk Cypriots are missing. To put the current tragedy into better perspective, I quote my good friend Congressman MICHAEL BILIRAKIS—the Turkish force “occupied almost 40 percent of the island, representing 70 percent of the country's economic health.” Cyprus is the only country in the world that is divided by a barbed wire fence—the Green Line. This barbed wire fence forcibly keeps more than 200,000 Greek Cypriots away from their traditional homes.

There are no easy solutions to this thorny question. The presence of 35,000 Turkish troops garrisoned in northern Cyprus makes it more difficult to resolve. Both Greece and Turkey are NATO allies of the United States. However, we must call for the cessation of all violations of human rights on the island of Cyprus.

While some individuals may have great historical memory, on the whole, our collective memory is very short. Other than the Armenians, how many people remember what happened to the Armenians. Similarly, we must not forget what the Turks did in Cyprus. Before the term ethnic cleansing became popular and common usage in Bosnia, the Turkish army in Cyprus practiced it against the Greek Cypriots. The atrocities of the Turkish army were so notorious—wholesale and repeated rapes of women of all ages, systematic torture, savage and humiliating treatment of Greek Cypriots as well as extensive robbery and looting—that their approach caused thousands of Greek Cypriots to abandon their homes and take flight.

In this context, a comprehensive proposal by Mr. Glafcos Clerides, the President of Cyprus, in December 1993, called for the complete demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus. This would have the effect of breaking the vicious cycle of fear and mistrust and leading Cyprus into negotiated settlement by:

1. Disbanding the Cyprus armed forces, the National Guard, and handing over its equipment to the U.N. forces in Cyprus;

2. Establishing an enlarged U.N. peacekeeping force, funded by the Government of Cyprus;

3. Creating a fund, under U.N. supervision for development projects benefiting both communities in Cyprus—as recommended by Andrew J. Jacovides, Ambassador of Cyprus to the United States to the Foreign Service Institute of U.S. Department of State, Feb. 6, 1996.

It is hard to find a solution for the situation in Cyprus acceptable to all parties. For the United States our primary goal must be to seek an end to the injustice that has fallen on the people of Cyprus. We must see that justice for the Cypriots prevails in the end. Doing the right thing in this case means demanding

an end to Turkish occupation on the island, putting in place a U.N. peacekeeping force, ensuring property restoration, and a full accounting of the missing persons. Nothing less will suffice.

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT: 381
DAYS; DETROIT NEWSPAPER
STRIKE: 378 DAYS

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, 378 days ago more than 2,500 employees of the Detroit News and Detroit Free Press went on strike after management and their unions were unable agree to new contracts.

This strike has been terribly disruptive to the social, economic, and cultural fabric of the Detroit area. Both the newspapers and the strikers and their families have paid a heavy price for this year-long strike. The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press have seen their circulations drop, advertisers flee, and profits plummet; every week that the strike continues, the newspapers lose another million dollars. But more importantly, some striking workers have had to file petitions for bankruptcy or have lost their homes; others are in bad health and cannot pay their medical bills; they have seen their jobs filled by replacements recruited from out of State or eliminated entirely.

This strike has become more than just a dispute between a company and its employees. It is about corporate social and economic responsibility and the need for employers, regardless of size, to treat their community and employees fairly and with respect. It is critical to the future of this Nation that we recognize the importance and validity of the collective bargaining movement. If unions in Detroit can be willfully broken, then the future of the collective bargaining movement in the United States may be in jeopardy.

Economic and political struggles have never been easy. The Montgomery bus boycott went on for 381 days, it took 15 years to make Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a Federal holiday, Nelson Mandela was in prison for 27 years in the long battle to end apartheid, and the right to vote, even with a constitutional amendment and a variety of Federal statutes, has only recently become available to all citizens.

Now is the time for all persons on all sides of this dispute to join with me in urging the Detroit Newspapers and the striking workers to once again come to the bargaining table or alternatively submit to binding arbitration and end the stalemate that is tearing Detroit apart.

A SALUTE TO JOHN POWELL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise on the floor of the Congress to commend a great American, John Powell, who is assisting the Jewish National Fund in their efforts to bring trees to the land of Israel. I may also note,

with some trepidation, that John serves as the highly effective chairman of the Suffolk County Republican Committee. Throughout his career, he has displayed a strong commitment to his community, and has gained the utmost respect from local leaders on both sides of the partisan divide. Moreover, John's career underscores how much one person can accomplish through a disciplined work ethic.

John Powell moved to Long Island when he was 11-years-old and graduated from Patchogue-Medford High School in 1978. While attending Suffolk Community College, John held two gas station jobs to help pay for his education. He also volunteered with the Brookhaven Republican Party, stuffing envelopes and making phone calls. These early experiences helped establish his strong work ethic, and commitment to public service. John eventually was recommended for a job with the Brookhaven Town Highway Department where he was quickly promoted to being an executive assistant to Highway Superintendent Harold Malkmes. Once again, John's hard work and dedication helped him rise to meet new challenges.

In 1988, John was elected to the New York State Assembly. He brought his unique, blue collar perspective to the halls of the New York State Capitol. After a year in Albany, John felt the need to return to his community. He ran for Brookhaven town council and won handily. During his tenure on the council, John became intricately involved in Brookhaven town matters. In 1991, John became the Brookhaven town Republican leader. By 1995, he rose to the chairmanship of the Suffolk County Republican Committee, where he has served with honor and distinction. He now lives in the town of Medford with his wife Linda, and their three children, Alexandria, John, and Anthony.

John often works closely with the county executive to solve some of Long Island's most complex problems. His perseverance and dedication to the community have gained recognition across New York State. More importantly, he has used his own life experiences toward the betterment of others.

John has also championed the ideal of an inclusive community. In this spirit, he has consistently worked alongside the Jewish community in Suffolk County. It is only appropriate that John Powell be involved with the Jewish National Fund.

The Jewish National Fund is helping rebuild the land of Israel through afforestation, housing, and agricultural projects. Moreover, this organization constructs dams and reservoirs, provides employment and promotes Zionist education. The JNF is literally transforming a once arid desert into a lush, agricultural community. This year, the JNF will help celebrate Jerusalem's 3,000th anniversary by developing new projects throughout the city. These include a new Parks and Events Center, a Children's Garden and Educational Center, and the completion of the greenbelt around Jerusalem.

John is now being honored by the JNF at their Tree of Life Award dinner dance. As an honoree, he will help the JNF raise much needed funds for environmental projects in both Israel and around the world. His actions today will be appreciated for generations to come. John's commitment to the Jewish National Fund epitomizes a lifetime of dedication to worthwhile causes. His distinguished career should serve as a model for us all.

TRIBUTE TO ZEN ART AND POTTERY OF THE VENERABLE KIM KYUNG AM

HON. JAY KIM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Ven. Kim Kyung Am on the occasion of the 4th Zen Art and Pottery Exhibition.

For the past 15 years, Ven. Kim has devoted his time and energies to building the Borimsa Temple in Fairfax, VA and in publishing the Korean Buddhist News, USA. He has also been responsible for opening the U.S. branch of the Daewon Buddhist College in Virginia and is known for his active missionary work in the Korean-American community.

According to the teaching of Buddhist scripture, "Belief is the mother of virtues; wisdom of compassion makes no enemy." Following this teaching with much devotion, he is currently engaged in building a new temple building in the greater Washington, DC area. The fourth Zen art and pottery exhibition is part of that effort and part of the overall effort by Ven. Kim to foster peace, freedom and welfare in the world community.

Regardless of religious faith, I believe we can all agree that Ven. Kim's goals are very commendable and speak highly about his compassion and vision for the future. The 4th Zen art and pottery exhibition is a means by which we can all visualize these concepts. I encourage my colleagues to join me in honoring the work of Ven. Kim.

TRIBUTE TO CAPT. INGLIS P. MANGUM

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. Inglis P. Mangum, of Walterboro, SC. Captain Mangum is an outstanding American, who has demonstrated great courage and sacrificed much for the cause of freedom. I would like to enter in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the Press and Standard, of Walterboro, SC, describing the valiant service of Captain Mangum in World War II. He is a true patriot.

[From the Press and Standard, May 2, 1995]

MANGUM WAS HONORED WITH MEDALS

(By Dan Johnson)

I.P. Mangum was in Walter Reed Medical Center for a year and a half recovering from World War II wounds when the medals started coming. And coming. And coming.

He received: the Combat Infantry Badge for exemplary conduct in combat; the Silver Star With Oak Leaf Cluster for gallantry in combat; the Bronze Star, with V for victory with three Oak Leaf Clusters, for heroic or meritorious achievement in combat; the Army Commendation for Outstanding Achievement (given by a Major General or higher); the Good Conduct Medal; and medals and ribbons for the American Theater; the European Theater of Operations with two battle stars; the Victory Medal; the Asiatic Pacific Medal; the Army of Occupation,

Japan; the Army of Occupation, Germany; and American Defense.

"In the heat of battle you didn't think too much about things like that," Mangum recalled. "I did it because I love my country."

As an example of the emphasis Mangum puts on the medals, he commented, "After I'd been wounded three times, I gave two purple hearts back."

Two of Mangum's wounds were inflicted by German prisoners of war. "We took 77,000 prisoners from the day we crossed the Rhine until the day they ordered us not to fire more weapons," Mangum recalled.

One wound was inflicted when 13 German prisoners tried to escape. The prisoners took weapons from Americans and opened fire. "I heard a bullet hit my helmet," Mangum said, "My helmet flew off my head. Blood was gushing. I had the worst headache."

On another occasion, "I went in a German barracks. There was a Luftwaffe boy with a bayonet held up high. When he came down with it, I hit it with my arm. It took a slice out of my arm. I was given a Purple Heart but I gave it back. I wasn't really hurt."

Another wound was inflicted after he thought he was out of danger. German soldiers had focused on him because he was an officer. "They had picked me out," he remembered. "I lay down on my back and put my helmet up to draw fire. They shot 15 times."

When the firing stopped, he stood up. An artillery shell then exploded near him. "I heard it hit my lower stomach," he remembered. I got in the woods and pulled my britches down. It didn't look bad to me. I figure I'd have it looked at later. I got some mercurochrome and doctored it. It healed from the outside but not the inside."

After the war, a piece of shrapnel "no bigger than my little finger" was removed. The surgeon also "took four of five inches of my intestine."

He had to be asked about the times he was wounded, but he spontaneously said, "I helped deliver a baby. We took an airfield in Czechoslovakia in February or March of 1945. I lost 65 wounded and 19 killed taking that airport. We pounded it with artillery and air force all day, all night, all the next day and went in that night. They were hiding civilians in tunnels. They took our medical officer prisoner. We shot up the aid station and he escaped. They had done him dirt and he wouldn't deliver the baby for a woman on a bed in a room in the tunnel. I said, 'I ain't never delivered a baby but you and me are gonna deliver one.' Two or three hours after that the baby was born."

In that same battle, Mangum recalled, "My carbine got hit by a bullet while I was in a ditch. The bullet went through the front of my helmet and fell on my chest."

A native of Chesterfield County, Mangum moved to Walterboro in 1940 and joined Company C. A week after Mangum got married, the company left Walterboro for Fort Jackson. "Sidney Key and I are the only ones living of 150 who left September 15, 1940, to go to Fort Jackson," Mangum said.

Mangum rose from private to staff sergeant, and by 1942 was training new recruits. Two of his children were born while he was in the Army in the United States.

When he was stationed at Fort Benning, he became acquainted with Casper Weinberger, who decades later became Secretary of Defense. "Cap Weinberger said I was the meanest little fellow he'd ever met," said Mangum, who stood five-feet, six-inches tall and weighed 125 pounds.

He was a first lieutenant with the 97th Infantry Division when he went ashore at Normandy. An earlier wave of allies had already taken the beach, but hazards still abounded. "After we landed, I hadn't taken ten steps

before my first sergeant knocked me flat on the ground," Mangum remembered. "There was a spider mine I was fixing to put my foot on."

They advanced on foot into Germany, "We thought they'd sold all the trucks," Mangum said.

After entering Germany, Mangum was promoted to Captain. He commanded a heavy weapons (machine guns and mortars) company assigned to a rifle company commanded by Captain Bob Weir.

In one engagement, Mangum recalled, "We traveled 60 miles on foot in one day and two nights. We'd go up and got fired on and go back to where we started from, get organized and go back. Every time we started to move they'd shower us with artillery, screaming meemies, they'd make you shiver all over. Shrapnel tore the blade off the shovel I was wearing on my belt; five boys of Captain Weir's were killed by that shell."

Another time, "I was running to help Colonel Weir's men, where they were pinned down. I stretched out when I heard the shell. I felt the shrapnel hit my leg. I hated to look. It was nasty. When I went to the aid station, the doctor wanted to take the metal out. I said I wanted to get some men to go get Bob Weir's men out. The leg wasn't hurting. I got a bandage off the table and put it in my pocket. More wounded came in. One's arm was about to fall off. When the doctor worked on them, I went out the door. The leg hurt when I walked on it."

He bandaged the 8-inch gash in his leg himself and kept fighting. After the war, doctors discovered that the shrapnel in the wound was forcing his leg bone to bend out of shape.

As the Americans approached Berlin, Mangum was assigned to a motorized patrol with a Russian interpreter to make contact with Russian troops also approaching Berlin. "Imagine what a feeling it was to know you might be the first person to hit Berlin," Mangum said. "If I could just get in there and kill Hitler, I'd be satisfied. Had they not put the brakes on, I could have gone in. We held up that night. My driver and the Russian interpreter was killed, I don't know how. The civilians had cut people to pieces. There were wagons full of bodies."

When victory was won in Europe, Mangum was re-deployed to the Southwest Pacific, where the war was still being waged against Japan. While Mangum was at sea for 30 days, Japan surrendered. Mangum was among the Americans who went into Japan and set up a military government. He returned by ship to the United States. Then he joined occupation forces in Germany. After a medical examination in Dusseldorf, he was set back to the United States on a hospital ship to be treated for wounds that had never healed. He had shrapnel in his intestine and in his leg, and a head injury causing pressure on his brain.

He was honorably discharged with a physical disability on Oct. 20, 1947.

Mangum and his wife, Trudy, have four children, 10 grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. He is an active member of Bethel United Methodist Church and belongs to the American Legion and other veterans associations. After leaving the Army, he worked seven years as a Highway Patrol dispatcher and 35 years with the U.S. Postal Service.

CONGRESS AND MEDICARE

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, there's an old trick to hawking snake oil. First raise the fear. Then

sell to it. That's exactly what the big-union, Washington-based labor bosses are trying to do with their latest advertising campaign of fear and blatant disinformation.

You have possibly seen some of these ads on television. The latest is a real whopper, claiming that Congress is out to kill Medicare. Of course, exactly the opposite is true.

In fact, Congress is trying to save Medicare from impending bankruptcy by increasing spending at a slower rate than before. This is also what the President has proposed. So instead of Medicare spending going up 10 percent a year, the President and Congress propose that it go up about 7.5 percent.

So how can he Washington-based labor bosses get away with this blatantly false advertising? Well, they can't everywhere. Stations around the country, including some in Cleveland, have refused to run these Medicare ads because they are factually incorrect and misleading. In one on-air story, a TV station in Maine called this latest ad by the Washington labor bosses, "a callous and flagrant attempt to play upon the fears of senior Americans." Closer to home, a recent attack ad paid for by AFL-CIO members' dues was so bad that even Cleveland AFL-CIO general secretary Dick Acton admitted that it, "technically might be in error."

That the Washington labor bosses are flat-out lying about the issues is bad enough. What makes it even more about the issues is bad enough. What makes it even more outrageous is that they are using the forced dues of their hard-working members to pay for it. Washington's labor bosses have pledged to spend \$500,000 this year specifically to defeat me. That effort is being financed by a 36 percent hike in members' political dues. Yet on the vast majority of issues rank-and-file members don't agree with the positions of their out-of-touch bosses in Washington.

The union men and women I speak with overwhelmingly support time limits and work requirements for welfare recipients and tax relief for working families. They want term limits and a balanced budget. The Washington labor bosses oppose every one of those positions.

Perhaps even more telling is that 44 percent of union members consider themselves to be conservative, yet almost 100 percent of their involuntary political contributions go to Democrats. As a result you can understand why so many union members are rightly embarrassed and angry that their forced dues are being used to finance political campaigns they don't support.

It is sad that Washington's labor bosses care more about their own power than they do about the truth or the views of their members. They benefited enormously from the growing Federal Government under the old majority. And they are not about to sit idly by as the power that was once theirs is returned to its rightful owners, the people.

If we allow fear to triumph, we can just wave goodbye to a balanced budget, middle-class tax relief, and welfare reform, and say hello to higher taxes and more debt on the backs of our children.

It is up to the American people. Will it be snake oil and fear, or truth and courage?

INNOVATION IN EDUCATION AT UPPER DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, not every classroom has to have desks and a chalkboard. Not every classroom must be in a school. Students in Pennsylvania's 13th district have shown me that many lessons are better learned beyond the halls of their neighborhood school.

At Upper Dublin High School, eligible students are given the opportunity to forego their final exams, instead choosing to work in a career field of their choice for 3 weeks.

The students meet weekly with faculty to discuss their activities, keep journals, and write four page papers explaining the value of their experience. To be eligible for the program, the students must keep a C average and maintain good attendance and disciplinary histories.

Almost 250 students opted for this experience this year at Upper Dublin High School. Not only have the students explored possible career choices, they have taken the opportunity to give back to their communities and neighbors.

Among the experiences the students chose this year were substance abuse presentations, pediatric physical therapy, firefighting, and outdoor science and education.

Community leaders like Fire Marshal Jesse Hayden and Robbins Park director Sara Smith heaped praise upon the students, noting their selflessness and ability. I would take this opportunity to add my accolades to those of community leaders. Both the students and their educators should be recognized for their support of this worthwhile educational opportunity.

FUNDING FOR THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. Speaker, this week the House of Representatives approved the spending bill for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1997. One particular program buried within the \$29.5 billion bill that has evoked immeasurable controversy is funding for the Legal Services Corporation. Prior to my election to Congress, I practiced law for almost 20 years, and it is through my experiences with the American legal system that I feel confident and qualified to comment on this valuable program.

The Legal Services Corporation [LSC] is a modest but vitally important and effective program that helps millions of needy families gain access to the justice system in cases relating to domestic violence, housing evictions, consumer fraud, child support, and other critical matters. The legal services program is the only means to assure that the most vulnerable citizens in our country—poor children, battered spouses, the elderly, disabled, migrant workers, and other low-income individuals—have access to legal representation in civil cases.

The Legal Services Corporation has been under assault by conservatives for many years. They argue that the LSC has been a front to advance and lobby for progressive policies. Nothing can be further from the truth. The LSC, begun in 1974 and supported by President Nixon, is a bipartisan program. It has served millions of people, including helping nearly 5 million people in 1995, most of whom were poor children. Further, in 1995, 1 out of every 3 legal services cases concerned family law, which included 59,000 cases involving protecting clients from abusive spouses, and more than 9,300 cases involving neglected, abused, and dependent juveniles.

Restrictions have been placed on the operations of the programs of the LSC, and funding and staff levels have been severely cut. In 1994-95, the Maryland Legal Aid Bureau had a total of 143 lawyers and 80 legal assistants. As a result of the fiscal year 1996 cut, Maryland's Legal Aid Bureau lost \$1.4 million and reduced its lawyers to 92 and 57 legal assistants. Under the fiscal year 1997 Republican funding bill, Maryland stood to lose \$1.5 million more, which would result in further staff cuts and leave thousands of Maryland residents without adequate legal representation.

Last year's funding bill for legal services *quieted* the voices of the needy, this year's bill attempted to *silence* those voices. The \$141 million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee is a cut of nearly 50 percent from the current fiscal year 1996 budget of \$278 million for the Legal Services Corporation. Fortunately, an amendment offered by Representatives MOLLAHAN and FOX, which I supported, increased the funding for the Legal Services Corporation from \$141 to \$250 million.

As a lawyer, I was one of 130,000 volunteer lawyers registered to participate in pro bono legal services, encouraged by the LSC. The one hard fact that I witnessed throughout my years of practice is that our system of justice belongs to the wealthy and privileged. Rare is the day when indigents or poor citizens receive equitable treatment in their representation and receive equal justice under law.

I believe that ours is the best judicial system in the world. But every day across this country, citizens with meager resources have little or no voice in that process. I hope the Senate will follow our lead in the House and ensure that low-income individuals and families will be able to receive legal help.

THE WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I announce to my colleagues the unanimous passage Of H.R. 1281, the War Crimes Disclosure Act, from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

As the sponsor of H.R. 1281, I am pleased that this bill is quickly making its way through the legislative process, and I am hopeful that it will soon be passed by the House. A companion bill will be introduced by New York Senators MOYNIHAN and D'AMATO, and I am confident that this measure has a solid chance

of becoming law during this session of Congress.

I introduced H.R. 1281 to close what I perceive is a tremendous loophole in the Freedom of Information Act. Under current law, the FOIA allows Government agencies to block the release of information for a wide variety of reasons, including outdated "national security" arguments that are no longer valid in the post-cold-war era.

Because of this circumstance, researchers investigating Nazi war criminals like Kurt Waldheim are denied information that is sitting in U.S. Government files. I'm indebted to A.M. Rosenthal, the New York Times columnist, for his series of articles which brought this problem to light.

The Waldheim case is the most celebrated example. For years, the CIA was keeping its information on Waldheim a secret, even as other Government agencies, namely the Department of Justice, were placing Waldheim on the Watch List of individuals forbidden to enter our country. Waldheim was given the dubious distinction because of his direct involvement in the deportation and murder of Jews and others during World War II.

It is not difficult to imagine how history might have been changed if Waldheim's secret past had become public. Most notably, Waldheim would probably not have been elected to the post of Secretary General of the United Nations, one of the most shameful events in the history of that world body.

And Mr. Waldheim's shameful story continues. Just recently, we learned that in his brand new autobiography, "The Answer", he whitewashes his Nazi past, and blames the American Jewish community for his banishment from the United States.

Waldheim's book is a dishonest answer to the overwhelmingly credible charges that he persecuted and facilitated the murder of Jews, Italians, Serbs, and others in World War II. It is almost incomprehensible that he calls himself a victim, when it was his murderous activity that helped make victims of so many innocent people.

I drafted H.R. 1281 to ensure that the entire Waldheim file is finally disclosed. It is also my hope that the enactment of this bill would help those who research the horrors of the Holocaust ensure that cases like Waldheim do not occur in the future.

My bill is narrowly drawn. It would exclude from disclosure requirements any material that is strictly private and personal. Similarly, information pertaining to current or future intelligence, national security, and foreign relations issues could remain secret if there is clear and convincing evidence that disclosing the files could cause substantial harm to our national interests.

My bill also takes great care not to impede the important work of the Department of Justice's Nazi hunting unit, the Office of Special Investigations. I am a fervent supporter of the OSI. Just last month, for example, I called upon the Lithuanian government to extradite two Nazi war criminals living in the United States that were exposed by OSI's long and painstaking work. I was pleased to work with the OSI to craft the final version of the bill so that it can accomplish its purpose of disclosing Nazi war crimes files without hindering OSI's valuable investigations and prosecutions. The Justice Department firmly supports my bill.

The Clinton administration is moving in the right direction with respect to classifying hid-

den documents. The President's Executive Order of April 20, 1995, will, in 4 years, declassify many documents that are 25 years old. But I believe, when it comes to Nazi war crimes files, we can and should move more swiftly.

On June 14, Chairman STEPHEN HORN and I presided over a hearing of our subcommittee, during which we heard excellent testimony from three witnesses. We heard from Congressman TOM LANTOS, the only Holocaust survivor to be elected to Congress, and a moral mentor to me and to all of our colleagues. Elizabeth Holtzman also testified. As an outstanding Member of this body in the 1970's, Liz was a pioneer in the efforts to expose Nazi war criminals. Finally, we received valuable insights from Robert Herzstein, a distinguished scholar and professor of history at University of South Carolina. His efforts to uncover the secret files of Kurt Waldheim have played an instructive role in the formation of this legislation.

There are a number of organizations which support my bill. These groups include the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Anti-Defamation League, the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York, the Orthodox Union, the American Jewish Committee, and the Agudath Israel of America.

Mr. Speaker, the Second World War ended 51 years ago. It's finally time for the entire story of this, the most horrible era in the history of man's inhumanity to man, to emerge. It is time to take a stand against those who insult humanity by denying what took place half a century ago. The great philosopher George Santayana taught us that "those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it." I hope that the passage of the War Crimes Disclosure Act will play a small role in helping us heed Santayana's warning.

HELP EPA; SUPPORT PERFORMANCE-BASED METHODS APPROVAL

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleague from California, ZOE LOFGREN, a bill we hope will help move the EPA along faster in reforming the way in which new environmental monitoring technologies enter the marketplace. The EPA has expressed some interest in moving in a positive direction on this issue, but we are concerned that interest does not mean movement. Our bill attempts to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive reappraisal of EPA's methods approval process, and we fully expect to work closely with both EPA and the analytical instruments industry along the way.

The House Committee on Science had an opportunity recently to hear from all interested parties on this issue. On June 20, we heard from Assistant Administrator for Policy, Planning, and Evaluation of the EPA, David Gardiner, who told our committee there is interest at the EPA in moving more toward a performance-based environmental methods approval process. This is indeed good news, as the current system of mandating specific analytical

instruments through regulation language is untenable to those who invent new technologies that could do the same job better or cheaper. Certainly it is in the best interest of the Federal Government to ensure that the best and cheapest new technologies are used to monitor environmental contamination, wherever it occurs. It is our hope that this bill will serve as the basis for common ground on this reform of the EPA approval process, and that we will be able to address the issue in more detail in the coming months.

To be sure, there are many details yet to be worked out. This bill in no way represents the final word on how EPA should act. We know that further analysis may yield further ideas which will be considered through the normal committee process. But we intend, with this bill, to offer a starting point for discussion on this issue.

We encourage those who agree with our intent to make the EPA a more technology friendly agency to join as cosponsors to this legislation. The results will be good for both the U.S. economy and the health of our collective environment.

ENCOURAGING NEW ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING TECHNOLOGIES

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased in joining my colleague from California [Mr. BAKER], in introducing legislation that will encourage the development of new and innovative environmental monitoring technology.

This legislation will help to improve the Environmental Protection Agency's current prescriptive analytical methods for the approval of new technology that will enable the Federal and State governments to better protect the public health and safety.

I believe we need to focus more closely on good results than process. I realize that this bill is a beginning discussion draft and welcome wide input from all interested parties in perfecting this important legislation.

HEALTH CONSCIOUS COMPANIES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two area corporations, Fannie Mae of Washington, DC, and Marriott International of Bethesda, recently named by Working Woman magazine as 2 of the top 10 healthiest companies for women.

These companies are leading the way in the fight against rising health costs and against the debilitating effects of physical and mental illnesses. They have found that their employees' good health is good for business. Both Fannie Mae and Marriott received high marks for the quality of their employee health plans that included provisions for family members, for reproductive health care, for mental health care, for preventive care, and for wellness programs.

According to Working Woman, "These corporate leaders believe that what's good for female employees is good for the bottom line." Marriott International was singled out for its Wellness and You! program, which offers exercise classes, massage therapy, and other stress-reducing activities and such on-site services as cholesterol checks and healthy cooking classes.

Fannie Mae has a women's health resource center where employees can check reference materials and use on-line services to get answers to their health-related questions, take evening exercise classes, and enroll in weight-management classes.

These corporations have invested wisely in their employees and in their own futures and serve as role models for our Nation's businesses. Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing these corporations for their commitment to women's health and to their employees.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to indicate my strong opposition to the severe cuts this legislation imposes on the Department of Energy and its employees. Congress must continue to ensure, within the Department of Energy appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997, that DOE has the ability to perform its important mission of meeting our present and future energy needs. The bill under consideration by the House today funds many critical programs, yet, I believe it greatly restricts the Department of Energy's ability to perform its mission by reducing departmental administration by approximately 30 percent.

DOE's departmental administration salary and expense budget is reduced under this bill by 20 percent—a reduction of more than \$50 million in fiscal year 1997. Instead of allowing DOE to reallocate their reduced resources as they deem appropriate, it forces DOE to reduce positions by capping FTE totals at 1,029—a reduction of nearly 500 FTE's, or one-third of the departmental administration staff. Further the bill sets specific FTE targets for individual offices with this account.

Last Year, in the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill, Congress asked DOE headquarters personnel and certain programs to make significant cuts. The departmental administration account was reduced by 15 percent, which translates to a reduction of nearly 400 FTE's. DOE managers worked hard to administer this staff reduction without resorting to a reduction-in-force. In order to save jobs, performance awards were eliminated, overtime was reduced by over half, and furloughs were used to address funding shortfalls. Despite these

substantial reductions in operating costs at DOE headquarters, a 2/3 reduction since 1993, this bill sets the general management and program support function of DOE at 47 percent less than last year and 20 percent less than the administration's request. I believe these reductions are too severe and will not allow DOE to continue to perform its mission.

Mr. Speaker, as you are aware this has been a difficult year for Federal employees. They have endured downsizing, RIFs, shutdowns, general uncertainty, and reduced benefits. Federal employees are among the most resilient people I know, but if we as a Government hope to continue to attract the best and the brightest into Government service, we cannot continue the type of policy set by this legislation. This bill goes too far. I do not disagree that we all need to cutback as we work to balance the Federal budget. However, I am strongly opposed to imposing such severe cuts and limiting DOE's ability to manage these cuts by mandating FTE ceilings.

The negative ramifications of this unprecedented cut will severely affect the many important projects funded in this year's energy and water appropriations bill. The bill targets cuts to the environmental management program, nonproliferation and energy efficiency and renewable energy. In addition, the 90 percent cut in DOE's office of policy will leave only 20 employees to perform critical technical and economic analysis and hamper their ability to efficiently respond to Congress, State and local governments, and private citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I regret the inclusion of these deep and draconian cuts to the DOE budget, and the specific FTE targets mandated on the departmental headquarters. It has damaged this important legislation, and I cannot support its passage.

CASTRO'S INVOLVEMENT IN DRUGS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning the south Florida community woke up to new evidence, in addition to the vast amounts which now exist, of the involvement of the Castro regime in drug smuggling into the United States.

The Miami Herald reported that the Drug Enforcement Agency is investigating a link between Castro and a drug shipment of over 5,000 pounds of cocaine which was confiscated in Miami on January 9.

The Miami Herald reports that the drugs were apparently off loaded inside Cuban waters, to speedboats destined to the United States, from a freighter which originated in Colombia, which had previously docked in Havana to off-load cargo. The Herald story adds that United States law enforcement agencies have apparently also found pictures of the individual responsible for smuggling the drugs with Cuban tyrant Fidel Castro.

Mr. Speaker, no longer can the United States turn its back on Castro's aiding and abetting drug traffickers, because the mounting body of evidence connects Castro with drug trafficking. These allegations deserve to be examined and investigated thoroughly by our drug enforcement agencies.

Castro is desperate for hard currency, especially because of the chilling effect that the Helms-Burton law has had on foreign investment on the island, so it is to be expected that the tyrant will increase his involvement in illicit activities to finance his regime.

Every day it becomes increasingly clear that unless our Government addresses Castro's role in drug smuggling, we will never succeed in the war against drugs. It is time to expose the tyrant's involvement and lift the veil of silence on his complicity in drug smuggling.

President Clinton wants to continue to ignore Castro's drug ties because this United States administration wants to avoid a confrontation with the dictator in this election year, but the time for turning your cheek is over.

It is time to step up our efforts to stop the cooperation that Castro provides the drug barons of our hemisphere. Unless this is done, our borders, especially in the southeast, will continue to be invaded by these diabolical drugs which impart so much harm on our youth.

So there are many important questions that we must ask:

Where is the criminal indictment against Fidel Castro for his help in the illegal shipment of drugs?

What are our U.S. agencies doing to gather hard evidence against the dictator?

Where is the follow-up on all of the allegations, reports, and accusations we have been reading about for years?

How much more evidence is needed and what is being done to gather this evidence?

The only sounds we hear are the dragging of the feet of our agencies because the leadership at the top is not there.

Is this a case of see no evil, hear no evil, and speak no evil?

Are we willing to ignore the facts in order to avoid a confrontation with Castro?

These and many other issues must be explored by our antidrug agencies.

And they must be explored now. We are writing, Mr. President. Our community, indeed our Nation, is plagued with the deadly poison of drugs. The finger points to Fidel Castro.

Does the Department of Justice and the President not see this? Or do they choose to not see this?

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3816, ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3816) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes:

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, the Energy and Water appropriations bill we are voting on today is a mixed bag of good and bad; where a good Peter is robbed to pay a worthy Paul.

On the good side, a reasonable amount has been appropriated for environmental restora-

tion and waste management as well much needed water projects. In addition, a sufficient amount of money has been made available for stewardship and management activities of our nuclear stockpile. Finally, the National Ignition Facility [NIF], which will provide invaluable research in the areas of nuclear weapons testing and fusion research. I am glad that the committee saw the need to fund these activities at levels close to their requested amounts.

In fact, some of these dollars will be going to a flood control project in my district; Harris County is working with the Army Corps. of Engineers to deepen a channel in the city of Houston called Sims Bayou. This long-term project will renovate the bayou and help alleviate some of the flooding which occurs during heavy rains. This is an important project for the people in my district and they appreciate the Federal help they are receiving to correct this problem.

I have always been a supporter of science research and have stated often that it is the economic engine of the 21st century. And it is because of this belief that I am especially gratified to find that the Energy Department's general science and research programs have been spared the budget ax that some other deserving programs suffered.

However, beneath this good news lurks some very negative decisions made by Republicans. Let's start with the nearly 50 percent cut from last year to the Energy Department's administrative expenses. Now, I know the Department is in the process of restructuring itself and trying to become more efficient, however, I believe this to be a continuation of the Republican attack on Secretary Hazel O'Leary. Regardless of who you are, you cannot convince me that an immediate 50 percent reduction in an organization's administrative budget is not drastic and unreasonable. This is all the more obscene when you realize that because of the time it takes to RIF Government employees and the costs involved, no savings from such actions will be realized until fiscal year 1998—a year away. So, I ask the Republican appropriators—"what is the Department to do until then?"

In addition to this ill-conceived provision, this appropriations bill also decimates much of the funding for solar and renewable energy, fusion, nuclear energy, biological, environmental, safety, and health and basic energy sciences. In fact, the only activities that are adequately funded are those of the Defense Nuclear programs.

While I may indeed vote in favor of this bill, I strongly urge my House and Senate colleagues to restore funding to the activities and programs that have been funded well below the President's request. I believe that they are worthwhile, valuable and important to our Nation's future.

FOOD QUALITY PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 23, 1996

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker. I rise today in support of H.R. 1627, the Food Quality Protection Act. As an original cosponsor of this legis-

lation, I am pleased to see that Members from both sides of the aisle have come together in a bipartisan spirit to strengthen and update our Nation's food safety laws.

When debating pesticide reform, it's easy for many to get lost in phases such as "zero tolerance," "negligible risk," and other technicalities. However, the issue is as simple as this: we must maintain a high-quality, abundant, and safe food supply to protect our Nation's most vulnerable population—our children.

Mr. Speaker, the Delaney clause has become outdated, and it is high-time that we replace these laws which are based on science and technology from the 1950's which laws based on modern science. I support H.R. 1627 which makes this reform. The bill includes the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences regarding both the negligible risk standard for carcinogens and additional protection of infants and children which are based on sound scientific principles.

Mr. Speaker, reform of the Nation's pesticide laws has been a priority of mine since coming in Congress. I am pleased that we have worked together on this legislation which will maintain America's superior food supply while most importantly, protecting and promoting the health of our citizens. Our Nation's farmers, consumers, and especially our children deserve no less.

TRIBUTE TO SUFFRAGAN BISHOP CHARLES L. TAYLOR

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 25, 1996

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding religious leader in the San Diego community who is worthy of special recognition—Suffragan Bishop Charles L. Taylor.

Suffragan Bishop Taylor has been actively involved in the San Diego community since 1958. During that time, he and his wife Esther have shared their love unselfishly with 32 foster children. He was also instrumental in implementing the Free-Lunch Program for underprivileged children at a local elementary school.

In 1967, he established a church and began his pastoral work. He has been most influential in this capacity, and has left indelible trails for others to follow. He is the pastor of the Greater Apostolic Faith Temple Church in my hometown of San Diego, a church that has been a religious landmark for 70 years.

In today's society, where children from all areas and backgrounds must eventually face the scourge of violence and drugs, it is imperative to have religious leaders who can advise, instruct and lead our youth toward a brighter future. In his local assembly and throughout California, Suffragan Bishop Taylor has willingly assumed this critical role. He has worked untiringly to help people from all walks of life. He has dedicated most of his efforts toward the young, helping them to lead happy and productive lives.

Suffragan Bishop Taylor prepared himself for these challenging tasks by earning a bachelor of science degree from Virginia State College and two doctoral degrees in Divinity. He

has attained honor and recognition from several leading organizations, including the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World—the oldest and largest Pentecostal organization on Earth. After 39 years as a working member of the organization, Suffragan Bishop Taylor will be elevated to the position of Bishop this August, joining the ranks of those who execute ecclesiastical decisions that affect the religious community.

A gala celebration of his elevation will be held August 17 at the Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego. I join all of those who have been touched by Suffragan Bishop Taylor's work in congratulating him on this honor and encouraging him to continue his good work.

NATIONAL GAMBLING IMPACT
AND POLICY COMMISSION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 22, 1996

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 497, the National Gambling Impact and Policy Commission Act; legislation introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. WOLF]. I have cosponsored and support this bill because gambling is not the type of business my district needs or wants in order to build a strong economy and a stable tax base. Virginia has been extremely successful in attracting high tech and Fortune 500 companies that provide quality, high paying jobs. Furthermore, preliminary studies of areas that have introduced gambling show that while the number of jobs increase at first, over time the economy of the area suffers, resulting in the loss of high quality employers. We don't need this in my district and I suspect that many Members of this body have similar feelings.

Already, my State is seeing the proliferation of gambling activities. One off-track horse betting parlor is already in operation in Virginia, and its owners are anxious to open a second. The bipartisan, unbiased nine-member commission this legislation will create will provide Congress and the President with the information necessary to make decisions regarding national policy on gambling. This study will grant the Federal Government invaluable information concerning gambling. Twenty years have passed since Congress visited this issue and the Commission on the Review of the National Policy toward Gambling issued its report. Since then, 46 States have legalized gambling in some fashion. In 1994, Americans wagered \$482 billion on all forms of gambling according to U.S. News and World Report; 85 percent of that figure took place in casinos in 27 States, most of which have opened during the past 5 years. Because of the fact that this industry is growing at such an incredible rate, and because there is a lack of current knowledge on the effects of this particular industry on our society Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important and crucial legislation.